

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

PUBLISHED BY THE CHATTANOOGA NEWS CO.

George F. Milton, Editor.
Walter C. Johnson, Business Manager.
Entered at the Chattanooga Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

If you have any trouble getting the News, telephone the Circulation Department and have it promptly remedied.

Special Advertising Agents: John M. Branham Co., Brunswick building, New York; Maliers' building, Chicago; Chemical building, St. Louis.

Rates of Subscription—By carrier: One week, 12c; one month, 65c. By mail: Six months, \$3.15; twelve months, \$4.95.

MEMBER OF ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to use for republication all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news published herein. All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are also reserved.

Subscriber to International News Service and Newspaper Enterprise Association.



The adjournment of politics seems to prevail only in spots.

Dr. Von Seydler evidently thinks he knows when he has had enough.

There is still hope for the politician. The peanut crop is the biggest ever.

Women do not make good soldiers, but they come in mighty handy in the hospitals.

It may be that cholera will solve the problem of what the allies ought to do for Russia.

The clown prince has not made public any recent congratulations from the old man.

Germans are ready to admit that just now they don't know exactly whose drive it is.

Since business began picking up with the allies, we've heard no more about that long-range gun.

Memphis is finding her approaching municipal election even more interesting than the state campaign.

The Marne and the Plave will go down in history as deadly parallels. Likewise as "deadline" parallels.

Miss Anne Martin, who is a candidate in Nevada for senator, gets squarely into the fight for prohibition.

Will the stars of the diamond work or fight? Will they seek jobs on the farms, in munitions factories, or go to the front?

Editor Munsey Slack, of the Johnson City Staff, considers the terms Austria-Hungary and awful hungry as about synonymous.

It will doubtless be a relief to the former czar, as it will be to the nerves of the universe, if his latest assassination shall be final.

Reports that beans are becoming popular in Holland indicates that Boston culture is keeping step with the spread of democracy.

A copy of the bill of fare over which Mr. Hoover discussed food conservation with his English' counter part would make interesting reading.

It is all very well to be looking out for employment for returned soldiers, but the boys "over there" already have some employment cut out for them.

Baseball not an essential industry? Will Secretary Baker please inform us how we are to celebrate Decoration day, Fourth of July and Labor day?

Some idea of the violence of that counter-drive may be had from the fact that it is said to have awakened Hindenburg, who had been reported dead.

Italy has placed orders for an outfit of Henry Ford's "Eagle" chasers. Which indicates that Italy is not profiting by strategic advice of Col. George Harvey.

There is a candidate for the legislature in a nearby county named Burn. It is presumed that rivals will use tongs in handling him, to avoid getting scorched.

Berlin will probably now adopt the Vienna form of report with respect to "new lines of defense" and "new lines of resistance." Strategic retreats, in other words.

There are some Austrians who make a bluff of wanting to make a goat of Baron Burian, a la Von Kuehlmann. But secretly they are hoping he may save their faces.

A mill has been erected in North Carolina for the manufacture of soy bean flour. The product is said to be richer in nutrition than wheat flour, but somewhat darker.

The use of money and whisky to influence voters seems to be an issue between candidates for congress in the Second district, but so far we have noted no objection to water-melons.

A western report indicates that since the women have gone to work they are buying more clothes. It has always been our impression that women who do not work buy more clothes, or, rather, more costly clothes.

Air mail routes in the east cut the railroad time in half, but it costs 24 cents to send a letter that way, including special delivery. After the war, however, the rate will probably come down.

WHAT IT ALL MEANS.

With a glance at the map the merest tyro on military strategy may understand clearly what has occurred in France during the past week. There are two salients. The allied lines projected to a sharp point at Rheims. The enemy lines projected to a less sharp point on the Marne from Dormans to Chateau-Thierry. The Germans had begun using their "pincer" tactics with success against the British, following the Cambrai attack. Byng, after his great victory, was assailed on both legs of the salient and had to get out in a hurry. It is now clear the purpose of the offensive which began last Monday was to put the "nut cracker" pressure on the Rheims salient. It came near being a success, too. At one time the French, British and Italian lines southeast and west of Rheims were not over twelve miles across the base.

But two can play at the pincer game. The attack marshalled by Foch between Soissons and the Marne was a signal victory. Thrown back from five to ten miles, the German communications are endangered. The allies put in more reserves south of Rheims. They won ground. Now the Germans occupy an exceedingly dangerous salient and have withdrawn north of the Marne, and continue to retreat.

Never was the German staff more cleverly beaten at its own game. True it will take many victories to eject the Hun from France and Belgium. Nevertheless this second battle of the Marne will go into history as important as the first Marne. The initiative has passed. The enemy's prowess is immensely lowered. He will suffer in morale at the front and at home. The allies have added enthusiasm. Not only the enemy but our friends know what American support means. Mr. Baker has been vindicated.

And how about the effect of the news in Bohemia, in Bostonia, Herzegovina. It will be like the peal of the liberty bell in the provinces held under the treaty of Brest-litovsk, dictated by a German sword, now badly nicked.

Bulgaria and Turkey will wonder if their ally is strong enough. The rioters demanding food in Vienna will not find sustenance in such news. The ability of the German intelligence office will be tested in the effort to keep its public deceived. Some of such work may be noted in last night's statement.

Can the German staff organize against this defeat? If they have the three million men they claim they must now show their ability to use them to prevent a disaster. The best the enemy can now hope is that the war will relapse into deadlock. In such case the preponderance of forces will continually increase on our side, with corresponding assurance of our final victory.

NICHOLAS, LOUIS AND CHARLES.

The late Czar Nicholas will go into history along with Charles I and Louis XVI. monarchs with more desire for power than affection for their people, who suffered deposition, and then in the midst of upheaval were executed under some form of law. In the case of this last of the Romanoffs, however, he was not even tried for the offenses with which he was charged, but the order for execution was issued by the bolshevik governor of the remote Ural province where, amidst the most depressing surroundings, he had been confined with his family during the last days of his unfortunate existence. Fifty years only was the span of his life, the pendulum between a cradle amidst the purple and a grave close to the Siberia whose very name had become the synonym of his cruel punishment against those whose only offense was their aspiration for human rights. How startling the transformation of Russia in this cycle of half century! Napoleon had predicted that Europe would be either Cossack or republican. Peter the Great's reputed "will" no doubt was apocryphal, but that the scheme of Slav aggrandizement there set out represented the vision of the Muscovite dynasty needs no argument for substantiation. The founders of the house had opened the gate on the Baltic. They had absorbed the Ukraine and Lithuania and Estonia. They consorted with Austria and Prussia for the partitions of Poland. They had driven the Turks out of Bessarabia, the Crimea, much of the Balkans and the Caucasus and their persistent plan was for a warm water outlet. The Ukraine and the Mongolian tribes of Asia had been subjugated. Under the first Alexander Russians had marched in triumph through the boulevards of Paris. The "holy alliance" had been formed to strengthen kings and prevent the spread of democratic movements.

The policies of the absolutism in vogue at the Kremlin were in harmony with those of the Austria of Metternich and the Spain which aroused revolt all through Latin America. Our Monroe doctrine was a declaration against such principles. The coalition attempted to restore the Bourbons to the throne of France, but the spirit of the 90's had been impressed too strongly on France. It was such a Russian government with which Bismarck attempted to form an alliance. There was then no conflict with Teuton ambitions. In his day Alexander was intent on the Golden Crescent. His cavalry was in Turkestan ready to march by way of Bokhara against India. It was in that period that Kipling wrote his poem, "The Bear that Walks Like a Man." The successor to the throne had more human beings under his despotic sway than any other monarch in the world, except the emperor of China. He had a private fortune of two billion dollars. He was the chief remaining absolutism. He was head of the church as well as the state. In a land whose inhabitants were grossly ignorant this titular leadership of the hier-

rarchy, with its icons and superstition, enormously increased his power. He was "the Little Father" and worshiped as little short of God.

And so the struggle for human liberty in Russia made slow progress. It was confined largely to the working element of cities and to university students. The secret police reported every revolutionary movement and those identified in it eked out the rest of their miserable existence in Siberia. It is true Alexander had liberated the serfs. Nicholas had granted the first duma. But for the assassination of the former perhaps greater reforms would have been made. Nihilism retarded the movement. But the duma was never really democratic. The nobles and landowners had predominant representation. Finland's constitution of over a century's standing was abrogated. Poland was held with an iron hand. Pogroms against Jews were encouraged everywhere. Jews were not allowed to live outside the "pale." The only way a Jewish woman could attend the university at Moscow was to register as a prostitute.

Probably the war with Japan was the beginning of the downfall of the czar's autocracy. Nicholas encouraged his subordinates in their policy of aggression in Manchuria. The war was a failure. The people surrounded the Kremlin in 1905 to voice their grievances, and Nicholas' Cossacks shot them down like dogs. The bureaucracy thought the people pacified. They were to reap the crop of dragon's teeth for this and other ruthless acts in March, 1917.

The czar's responsibility for the great war is a question which no doubt will be disputed all through history. It was a sort of triangle play with the aged Franz Josef, the ambitious Kaiser Wilhelm and the weak Czar Nicholas the principals. Two of these have now gone to their final judgment. "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord, I will repay." The czar, no doubt, was impelled with a feeling of humanity in his proffered protection to Serbia. Kinship to the Slavs of the Balkans had led to the Russian policy of assistance. The aspiration for Constantinople, of course, was under the surface. But the czar had recognized the desirability of disarmament and arbitration among European nations. To him was due the calling of the first Hague conference. The autocrat thus paid Tolstoy this unconscious tribute. Just so the first Alexander had formed his holy alliance with much lip service to the brotherly love taught by the Master. But at the first test, he had shown his antagonism to the democracy, which is the first essential to all human justice and the only avenue of approach to the practice of those moral precepts. The assassin's shot at Sarajevo furnished the excuse for the German military party. Berchtold with his impossible demands on Serbia became the Teuton tool. Franz Josef was too senile to save his system. He had become vassal to Berlin. The hand of

death has since rested on the Ballplatz. His successor vainly sought to extricate his heterogeneous conspires of peoples and governments from the fate into which they have been involved. Karl is not blind to the danger of kings. He frankly told Ferdinand of Rumania to come in out of the open. lest all monarchies should fall. Perhaps Nicholas, too, saw when too late the danger. On the night on which he had given his fateful order for mobilization the Romanoff sought to recall the ukase. But he was on the grip of his general staff and on the next day he yielded all opposition. This was the excuse Germany wanted, and the Kaiser, with his shriveled left arm raised high, appeared before the excited mobs in Berlin and threw them into frenzy with the charge that the fatherland was being attacked. Russia's suffering is but a type of that which has been inflicted on all such absolute monarchies through the unreason of sovereigns and the ambition and greed of their military caste. Of 14,000,000 men lost in the past four years nearly half were Russians. We have never credited the charges that the czar was pro-German. Russia is not an industrial country and in the winter its harbors, except Vladivostok, were closed. Its numerous armies at last were without arms. The people finally rose in revolt against further slaughter. It is said of the czar that after the revolution occurred it was suggested to him that he open the lines and allow the Germans to enter and put down the "canaille." "I am not a traitor," he replied.

A stronger character might have maintained the dynasty for a decade or two, but it is unlikely that any such wretched despotism could have long survived the cataclysm.

Danton, Marat and Robespierre and the bloody-headed leaders of the "reign of terror" were more directly responsible for the execution of Louis than were Lenin and Trotsky for that of Nicholas. Nevertheless there will be a profound shock all over the world at this exhibition of lawlessness in Russia and proof that practically no government exists. The cause of bolshevism will be held in execration in many quarters. The language of Edmund Burke in denunciation of the French paricides may find echo in some quarters as applied to Russia. The effect of the guillotine's fall in Europe was to arouse monarchies to their danger and France was invaded by the armies of neighbors in a misguided purpose to restore the Bourbons. Then the spirit of French nationality asserted itself, the French people were organized on a truly national basis and the way was paved for the arrival of Napoleon. But for outside interference with France there might have been no Austerlitz or Solferino. Europe might not have bled for twenty years.

Whether the passing of the ex-czar will have any effect in Russia or on the great war cannot as yet be surmised. The most populous countries in both Asia and Europe are now loosely-jointed confederacies or republics. The cords of centralization which for centuries had bound together the Slavs, the Mongols and the Cossacks in Russia and the Manchus and Chinese of China have snapped as always they will when they become too taut. The broken ends must be picked up among nearly one-fourth of the world's people. Our own government passed through such a period, though of course not so pronounced, but before the adoption of the federal Constitution in 1789 our United States were held with a rope of sand. In-

stead, until after 1865 we were not assured the "indissoluble union of indestructible states." Our president has spoken words of encouragement for Russia, and that surely should be the spirit with which we view the vicissitudes of that unhappy country.

PARAMOUNT ISSUES.

From time to time we have endeavored to make clear what we considered the chief issues involved in the election of a governor and a legislature this year. These are retrenchment in the expenses of maintaining the state government and the measurable equalization of the tax burden so as more nearly to affect all citizens and communities alike. These issues are kindred and should really be treated as different phases of the same problem. There are other issues—important ones, too—but just now those mentioned take first rank. The state government must be put on a war basis.

That the burdens of government should be so adjusted as to bear equally on those who carry them is an elemental principle of taxation. To state it is to demonstrate it. Shifting a portion or the whole of one's just share of the tax contribution to one's neighbor is in no way morally different from transferring the support of one's family in similar manner. Yet that is substantially what is going on in Tennessee and has been for so many years. That mathematically exact justice may not be possible under human administration is admitted, but every energy should be exerted toward an approximation of that ideal.

Tennessee's government is costing too much for the results obtained. In other words, the state has more government than it can afford to pay for. The bill must be reduced. There must be a concentration and a condensation of official functions and a sharp reduction of personnel and payroll. Those who get support from the treasury are out of proportion to those who support the treasury. The government is top-heavy. Merely trimming the frills here and there will not do. There must be a sensible reduction of expenditures. Voters should study the platforms of candidates and demand specific pledges along this line if they expect relief.

And right here there is danger of deception. Several promises that the state tax rate shall not be increased have been made. Which is good as far as it goes. But an increase of the assessed valuation of property for taxation would accomplish the same purpose as a raise in the rate. The burden would be made heavier accordingly. It is merely a question of method. Property should be assessed for taxation at its approximate selling value and, under every consideration of fair dealing, the system should be equal and uniform. If the application of these principles results in a material increase of the aggregate valuation there should be a corresponding decrease of tax rate.

On the points enunciated above most of the candidates are hazy. They are all for reducing expenses, but not many of them will tell you where and how much. They all favor equalizing the taxes, which they affect to believe is a very simple matter, but none of them tell you how they are going about it. For aught you know this may mean a very pronounced "equalization" upward. One candidate declares that he knows where expenses may be lopped off, but declines to tell you

until after election. He likewise seems to think the tax rate might safely be left for him to adjust, not only after the election, but after the legislature has adjourned.

The question of taxation is now all important, whether considered from the standpoint of rate or of valuation. It makes little difference to the man who does the paying. The national government is reaching out its hands and levying tribute to meet the giant expenditures of the great war. Such taxes must necessarily continue for a long time after the war is over. Neither the rich nor the poor can escape them. They involve previously unthought of economies in our manner of living. The state must conform. Every possible consumer of an official salary—and they are numerous—should be detached from the payroll and placed among the producers.

The state is spending more money than it collects. And its sources of revenue will probably be less prolific in future instead of more plentiful. The surplus capital of the state is being invested in nontaxable bonds and thrift stamps. No increase of personal assessment need be expected. Any "equalizing" scheme which does not contemplate a vigorous reduction of expenses will mean an increase of burden. Better discuss the matter with your favorite candidate. If he has only vague ideas on the subject you would better elect somebody else. It will be too late to make up for any negligence along this line after election. Better attend to it now.

England seems perked up over an actor who left an estate of \$450,000. Charlie Chaplin's roll would make the owner of such a measly pittance look like a piker. But may be it is the acting instead of the size of the estate which England is trying to emphasize.

It is perhaps natural that the breweries and their friends should protest against any restrictions on their "personal liberties" which interfere with their purchase of German war bonds if they want to.

Under a late act of parliament, no subject of Germany, Austria or any other country now at war with Great Britain may become a citizen of the latter country within five years after the war.

AUSTIN PEAY WILL COME HERE TONIGHT

Local Committee Plans for Speaking of Candidate for Governor.

Hon. Austin Peay, candidate for governor, will speak tonight at the courthouse auditorium at 8:15 o'clock. At Mr. Peay's request, no brass band will play and no demonstration will be made, but the candidate, escorted by a few friends, will go to the courthouse where he will deliver the address. Today at 2 o'clock, Mr. Peay will speak at Dayton, and will return to the city some time during the afternoon. W. E. Brock will preside over the meeting tonight and introduce the speaker. The arrangements for the speaking are in charge by M. J. Horan, Mr. Peay's manager, in this county, and W. F. McGaughy, chairman of Mr. Peay's campaign committee. Mr. Peay is accompanied to Chattanooga by Charley Love, his state campaign manager. There is no better orator or more able man in Tennessee than Austin Peay, and those who hear him tonight will be amply repaid.

HOPE OUR NEIGHBORS WON'T MIND OUR CARRYING ON A BIT.



(Copyrighted by the New York Tribune)

GOOD AT REPARTEE AS WELL AS FIGHTING

German Prisoner Receives a Postcard From Henkle but Not From Hueller.

There is an interned German at Fort Oglethorpe who knows now that aside from being the greatest fighter in the world the American soldier is par excellence at repartee. It will be remembered that the next prisoner that tried to escape was Hueller, and as the result of his desperation his body now lies in the prison lot in the national cemetery. Sunday morning while an American mess sergeant, with about thirty years' army experience, was busily engaged in his duties one of the German prisoners walked up to him and in a jocular manner said, "Sergeant, I got a postcard from Arnold Henkle this morning." "That's good," remarked the sergeant; "did you get one from Hueller, too?" The prisoner slowly walked away muttering something in German in a low tone, while the old sergeant went ahead with his duties.

AFTER FAIR EXHIBITS FROM NORTH ALABAMA

New Territory Is Being Tapped for Big Event—Bledsoe County Coming.

Secretary Joe Curtis, of the Chattanooga District fair, left early this morning for a trip in North Georgia and North Alabama advertising the fair.

The local fair in the past has received a majority of its support from that section of the Chattanooga district north and east of the city. This year the fair officials are going to make an effort to interest the people of North Georgia and North Alabama, particularly between this city and Gadsden.

In the past there has been two very fine herds of cattle come to the local fair from North Alabama, but the agricultural exhibits from that section have always been very light. This year Mr. Curtis hopes to secure many exhibits in North Alabama and his trip through that section at this time is to see some of the leading farmers and interest them in the coming fair. He expects to be gone two or three days.

The fair association today received word from Pikeville that a car load of exhibits would be sent from Bledsoe county. It is probable that at least a part of these exhibits will be used in a county display, while the remainder will possibly be individual entries. This is the first year that Bledsoe county has made an extensive showing at the fair.

LITHE HAWAIIAN AND STURDY DUTCHMAN SWIM

Unique Exhibition at Y. M. C. A. Pool—More Aquatic Sports Coming.

Flowing mechanically from end to end of the Y. M. C. A. swimming pool, Serg. John F. DeGroot, of Holland, and Corpl. C. A. Walker, of Honolulu, gave exhibitions of long distance and short distance swimming Saturday night at 8 o'clock.

A fair crowd, including some ladies, lined the edge of the pool. Next Sunday these two swimmers will be afforded ampler space in McCallie lake.

DeGroot is a product of the "Y" swimming clubs in Holland. He is an enormous, barrel-chested fellow, and has been swimming all his life. The "Y" is a Dutch river, and the Hollanders are given to the gentle art of swimming. DeGroot proved the best man in his club, and as a result was sent to a Cross-country channel meet in 1912. At that contest four men and a woman, a Miss Frederick, started across the channel. None of them crossed. Miss Frederick quit after swimming eight or nine hours. DeGroot swam twenty-seven hours and covered forty-three miles. Then he hit a spot in the water where the current carried him backwards faster than he could go forward, and he gave up his endeavor. The entire width at that place was fifty-one miles.

During this test the big Dutchman was fed a mixture of eggs, milk and honey at intervals of three or four hours by men who accompanied him in a motor boat.

When he gave up the attempt, he said he did not feel particularly tired, but in three or four hours he was so stiff he could barely move, and this condition continued for four or five days.

DeGroot gained his endurance playing water polo. This is a game where two sides try to push a floating ball past their opponent's goal. In it one is allowed to kick, throw, hold—anything goes, even to ducking one's opponent and making him loose the ball by the gentle art of strangling him.

DeGroot desires to start a water polo team among the soldiers in Oglethorpe.

Corpl. C. A. Walker, a Pennsylvania lad, who learned short distance swimming in Honolulu under Duke Kahanamoku, proved to be one of the most graceful water sprinters who ever entered the Y pool. In his exhibition of the Australian crawl stroke Walker shot through the blue water with the lithe ease of a seal. At the end of his exhibition of sprinting, he did some fancy diving stunts, and proved just as lithe on the springboard as in the pool.

Walker also will swim next Saturday at McCallie lake.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Buy PORTAGE DAISY CASINGS

A tire of the highest quality. Guaranteed for 6,000 miles service and will give a great deal more than the guarantee.

SCOTT TIRE CO.
823 Broad St. Maine 528
Free Road Service